THE CHARM OF

Individuality

In the selection of a costume it is not alone necessary that a dress should be beautiful, tasty and becoming. It should, above all else, be DIS-TINCT. In order to insure that we have bought a hundred patterns, each a gem and every one different. No duplicates. All our own importa-

New Printed India Silks, exclusive designs, one line 75c. A very fine selection of patterns at

New Black Satin Duchess. Ask to

Priestly's Black Dress Goods. All the new weaves just opened.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

WELL! WELL! WELL! MONDAY'S WINDOW BARGAINS

300 dozen Crystal Star engraved Tum-blers, worth \$1.25 a dozen, for 48c a dozen. Only One Dozen to a Customer. We make this limit to shut out dealers Blue and White China Umbrella Stands, worth \$2.50, for \$1.25.

AND Satsuma Vases, 10 inches, worth \$1.25, for

AND Many other matchless Bargains. Greater than ever.

ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER

Window Bargain Sale

Every Monday.

COMING IN NUMBERS

Large Attendance at the Lincoln League Promised.

Candidates for the Presidency-Evening Mass Meeting at Tomlinson Hall with Prominent Kentucky Speakers.

The indications point to a remarkably large attendance upon the annual meeting of the Lincoln League of Indiana, to be held in this city to-morrow. The Danville Republican Club will attend in a body, and it is likely that very large delegations, if not whole clubs, will attend from nearly all of the neighboring cities. So large is the crowd already assured that it is certain none of the court rooms will be able to hold the meetings, therefore Masonic Hall, at the corner of Tennessee and Washington streets, has been secured, and there the business meeting of the State League will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning.

While it has ordinarily been the custom to give the president of the league a second term, it is probable that if Marcus R. Sulzer is re-elected he will have to hustle, for it happens that he is a candidate for Secretary of State, and the other candidates for the same office are more or less who is a disinterested party in politics this year. The names of John Morris, jr., of Fort Wayne, Julian D. Hogate, of Dan-ville, J. A. Kautz, of Kokomo, and one or two others have been mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Sulzer, but none of them are avowed candidates.

It is probable that J. W. Fesler, the present secretary, will decline to stand again. It has been the custom in campaign years to elect a working secretary, who devotes at least a few months of his time entirely to the league and receives a modest salary therefor. This Mr. Fesler could not afford to do on account of his law practice. As yet no candidates have appeared for the place, but it is probable that several will turn up when the delegates arrive to-night The big feature of the gathering will be

the evening meeting at Tomlinson Hall, where there will be speeches by Hon. W. O. Bradley and Augustus E. Willson, both of Kentucky, and probably several local

WHAT ONE RAT DID.

It Almost Threw William Chapman's Family Into Convulsions.

The family of William Chapman, living at No. 275 Blake street, had a lively experience Saturday night. The family had retired early, and all were sleeping peacefully, when suddenly the wife sprang from her bed uttering a string of staccato screams. The children were instantly awakened, and as visions of murderers and robbers dawned upon their minds they joined lustily in the pandemonium that their mother had started. The husband rushed from his room and vainly inquired as to the cause of the screaming. His wife and children had apparently lost all control of themselves, and the poor man rushed around the room wringing his hands," expecting every moment something supernatural to appear before his eyes. Finally the cause of all the excitement was explained by the appearance of a full-grown rat in the bed in which the wife had been sleeping. The appearance of the animal only installed fresh fear into the minds of the mother and children, who were by this time almost convulsed with fear. The husband did not attempt to assure them that there need be no fear from such an animal, but sought to kill it. First he seized two sabers that had seen service in the late war and rushed for the intruder, but the rat was not to be vanquished. Chapman then rushed to the rear part of his yard and secured a choice assortment of sledge hammers, crow bars, clubs, axes, bricks and stones. With these he entered the house and offered battle to the animal, which, with dexterity and rapidity. avoided all contact with the implements of war. In the meantime the others of the family did not cease in their screaming, and the husband was urged to greater ef-forts than before. He sprinted for the rat, but the animal dodged all moves. In desperation the husband hastily left the house to hunt for a policeman, and also for a dog. Mrs. Shafer, wife of "Doss" Shafer, of the police department, who lives at No. 285 Blake, heard the noise and hurried to the rescue. On entering the house she found Mrs. Chapman and her children standing on chairs and tables. It was impossible for Mrs. Shafer to ascertain the cause of the excitement. She hastily left the house to give warning to the neighbors, but as she reached the gate she met Mr. Chapman returning with a dog. No policeman could be found, so the husband had picked up a stray dog and returned with it.

"For goodness sake, hush and give the dog a chance," shouted he as he urged the dog to scent for the rat, which was finally located in a bed. The dog did not receive the rat with open arms, but tucked its tail under its body and fled through an open door. The rat, apparently the coolest one of all in the house, seeing the open door, leisurely made its way toward it and disappeared in the darkness. The rest of the night was spent in searching for the relatives of the intruder, but none were found.

Furniture at Wm. L. Elder's.

Dr. Johnston, the African Traveler, Talks About Missions.

Where They Have Been a Failure-Rev. Dr. Coultas Considers the Services of Lincoln.

The announcement that Dr. James Johnston, of Jamaica, who has just returned from a trip through Africa, was to speak last night at the Second Presbyterian Church, was sufficient to bring out an audience that filled every seat in the church, and chairs and benches were brought in to accommodate the great number. Dr. Johnston visited this city about three years ago, when about to undertake his missionary work, and made many friends. Mr. Milburn, in his introduction of Dr. Johnston, said that he considered him the greatest personal missionary on earth. Dr. Johnston presents a strong physique and a pleasing manner. His utterance is vigorous and abounds in practical good sense. Dr. Johnston, accompanied by three men from Jamaica, went to Africa. Owing to the war clouds over the country he thought it best to bring the men back to their country and wait for peace, when they will again make the trip and endeavor to establish mission fields.

In beginning his talk Dr. Johnston said that he was not going to preach a sermon, but that he felt he owed a duty to the church and congregation for the sympathy and fellowship given when he was here before. Dr. Johnston, in his trip across Africa, visited many mission stations. In the Zambesi valley he saw a missionary who had had no word from any one for two years. He had been in that country for thirty years, and even after that time he could not feel that he had made really one convert.

Dr. Johnston would say to any one who asked him his advice about going to the foreign mission field, "Don't go, if you can possibly get out of it." He told of the privations of the missionaries and how some of them died, even before they reached their destination, on account of the climate and change in food. Said he: "It is very beautiful to read of 800 converts in Africa or to see a picture of a dying Kaffir or Zulu surrounded by missionaries, and the children grow up with a desire to be a missionary. It is a dream. Remember what a savage in Africa is. The savages have a worship of their own, and they are not going to change their superstition for yours, for they do not know He told of the many schemes men had to gather money for foreign missions, and when the church missionary came along all the money was gone. He told of a missionary who went to Africa and gathered a company about him The

ered a company about him. The missionary talked to the savages and prayed with them, and they came every day and lis-tened to him till nightfall. At the end of the fifth day they did not leave and he finally had to tell them to go, when they demanded pay. He asked them what for and they sald, "For five days' work." They had not come to listen to him for nothing. Dr. Johnston thinks the only hope of successful mission work is with the children, as he had failed to find one adult convert in his trip. When persons go to Africa in mission work he would advise them to be tried as to their physical condition and dition and as to whether they can stand hardship and privation. He found a mis-sionary wanting permission to go into a certain country. The King asked the man if he knew the language. No, but he had an interpreter. The King's people

interpreter. The understand Was he of preter. tribe as the missionary, who had been there before? "No," he was not, so the King would not let him go. As an example from the language, the speaker gave a single word which means either "heaven," "hell," "England," or "sea," and in a hu-morous yein said "You cannot tell an African if he is good he will go to England and if he is bad he will go to heaven, and make him understand you." To furnish the missionaries with all the comforts and luxuries would not compensate them for the life of living among a savage people. Many have gone to Africa and wanted to be selfsupporting. A missionary should have no cares and he should be well supported. In strong words, Dr. Johnston asked the people never to ask for a cheery report from a missionary or a story for a Y. P. S. C. E., or something interesting for a church paper, "for if you do," said he, "you are tempting them to do wrong and for what they cannot give." He has been asked about young women going to Africa. "This is a delicate question. I say, 'don't go.' It is no place for ladies in Central Africa. A man is handicapped with one and the Africans have not been taught that women have any authority. In Africa a woman is a slave." The ones the Doctor would send to Africa for missionaries are the young men from the colleges, who are willing to devote eight or ten years to the work, who are willing to lay down their talents for their fellow-men. When, with their strength, they have made a place home, it is well for them to bring in a life partner, but not till then. In conclusion, he said, "There is a spot, a white line in that country, where the power of God is beginning to show itself. The mission work must combine common sense with the power of Jesus Christ. The mission must be run as you would run a bank, a grocery or any other business, with sense, practice and determination."

The secular part of the African trip will be given in a lecture at Plymouth Church, Tuesday evening. Dr. Johston, with his Scotch accent, earnest manner and interesting subject, makes a talk from him a pleasure and in addition, an instruction.

LINCOLN AS A MOSES. Rev. Dr. Coultas Speaks of the Mar-

tyred President's Services.

Roberts Park Church was crowded to overflowing last night to hear the sermon of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Coultas, in memory of the Nation's martyred champion of emancipation. The choir sang the song loved by the veterans, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." Mr. Coultas compared Lincoln to Moses and used as his text Deut. xxiv, 4, "The Lord said unto Moses this is the land. I have caused thee to see it with thine own eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither." In substance he spoke as

follows: "Moses was the greatest liberator the world has ever seen. Lincoln is such a striking parallel that it seems that the story of Moses is only a parable pointing to the history of Lincoln. He has justly beens called the second Moses and his influence will be felt by the generations to come in scarcely a less degree than that of the first Moses. It was certainly a glorious Pisgah on which Mr. Lincoln stood in April, 1865, after passing through a fearful wilderness of weary and hungry marches, of bloody struggles with determined foes through which he had led the American people; but he had reached the Jordan and the promised land of national peace and prosperity was in sight. The land of promise was not more beautiful to Moses than was the prospect of peace to Lincoln. But once again and in a way that we do not presume to understand the voice from heaven is heard to say, 'I have caused thee to see the land, but thou shalt not go over thither.' In a single night our Nation was plunged from the greatest rejoicing into the deepest sorrow. But while we were struggling under our weight of sorrow the angels of heaven were singing, 'A great soul that loved lib-erty and humanity has come up into the

embrace of God." "If ideals are the world's masters as some one has said, how better can we spend this Sabbath evening than in talking of the life of this noble man of whom Dr. Holland has said: 'He was a statesman without a statesman's craftiness; a politician without a politician's meanness; a great man without a great man's vices; a philanthropist without a philanthropist's impractiable dreams; a Christian without preten-tions; a ruler without the pride of place and power; an ambitious man without selfishness and a successful man without vanity.' Was it circumstances or his own efforts that made him what he was? He was born in the backwoods of Hardin county, Kentucky, and then lived for a short time in the wilds of southern Indiana. He then went with his parents to Macon county, Illinois, where by his hard work he earned the title of the 'rail splitter' and by his strict integrity the more enviable name of 'Honest Abe,' With nothing but the meager library of five books, one of which was the Bible, and the peculiar institutions of the United States to assist him, he rose from the humble life of a rail splitter to the highest position within the A little flour dredged over a cake before icing it will keep the icing from spreading and running off.

A little flour dredged over a cake before icing it will keep the icing from spreading and running off.

Sept busy and white. In December the dept busy and white. In December the occupant sent circulars to all the charitable of the negro. While yet a mere boy he went amputated by Dr. Rosevelt, of the City depressed condition of the country, and the country noticing the depressed condition of the country.

To New Orleans, and while there says some the country noticing the depressed condition of the country.

The December the dept busy and white. In December the dept busy and white. In December the dept busy and white. In December the company sent circulars to all the charitable of the negro. While yet a mere boy he went depted to the country noticing the depted of the negro. The negro is the country noticing the depted of the negro. The negro is the negro is the negro. The negro is the negro is the negro is the negro. The negro is the negro is the negro is the negro. The negro is the negro is the negro is the negro. The negro is the negro is the negro is the negro. The negro is the negro is the negro is the negro is the negro. The negro is the ne to New Orleans, and while there saw some | Dispensary. of the extreme cruelties that the slaves

IT HAS A DARK SIDE turn he said to a friend in a conversation on the subject of slavery, 'If I ever have a chance to hit it, I will hit it hard.' The portion of his life in which we are most deeply interested, however, is from the time of his inauguration in 1861 to that fatal night in April, 1865. We think of him as the liberator of four million slaves, as the one who, under God and by the help of the loyal people of this country, rid us of the stupendous evil and crushing curse of hu-man chattelism. When Mr. Lincoln went to Washington the clouds of war were already gathering. The life of General Scott was threatened if he attempted to defend his inauguration, yet he did not falter, but placed himself squarely in the gap, and closed him address with the following results. closed his address with the following words: 'On earth, peace and good will towards men. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mire, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will-not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to de-stroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our natures.' What a prophet of God this man was all through his career, and at the time of their utterances how little promising of fulfillment were many of his prophecies. And yet he must have inspired confidence in the hearts of many of those who heard him, for at the close of this utterance it is said that General Scott wiped the tears from his furrowed cheeks and said, 'Thank God, we have a country and a President.' Then came the four years of strife, of war between brothers, and, finally, that terrible April night when our war President was taken from us. It is well, perhaps, that he died when he did, just as the long night through which he had passed was passing away and the day was dawning. While it seems terrible to us that his life should close in such a way, yet it was not meet that such a life should end in commonplace way and be consistent with itself. There is, perhaps, something in the very time and manner of its closing calculated to crystallize his life work and fix him

CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

over thither.'

immortal in the memory of the American

people. God willed it. Infinite wisdom saw

that his memory would be more impressive

for good if he passed immediately from his great work, so He said, 'I have caused

thee to see the land, but thou shalt not go

Rev. H. O. Sommers, of the Universalist Church, Makes Contrast. Rev. H. O. Sommers, at the Universalist Church, Sunday morning, preached on "Civilization and Christianity," taking his text from Job viii, 2: "Can the rush grow without mire or the flag without water?" "The commonly accepted idea that what we call Christian civilization is the result of the superior religion which we, as a Nation, hold and profess," said he, "is one that is born of a circumscribed theology that places the effect before the cause. In the famous debate between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Ingersoll, which occurred a few years ago, Mr. Gladstone took the position that Christianity could alone account for the superior civilization which England and the United States enjoyed over other nations professing different systems. Most ministers fly to this argument, thinking that it is a strong defense for Christianity, and that any other position is equivalent to denying the power or influence of Christianity for good.
"Civilization is a thing of degree, so is

Christianity. Spain is called a Christian country, so is Ireland, but the kind of civilization and Christianity which those countries possess, as a whole, differ materially from the civilization and religion possessed and professed in the island of Great Britain, Canada is called a Christian country, but the civilization and religion of the upper and lower provinces dissimilar, as the civilization and religion of Turkey is distinct from that of the United States. Mexico is called a Christian country, so is the United States; but who would think of comparing the civilization of Mexico with that of this country? And even here we discover that Christianity and civilization have well-defined lines of demarkation. Compare the civilization of that part of Texas where the people burned the negro Smith a few months ago with the civilization of Boston; or compare the civilization of the South as a whole with that of those States north of the Ohio. Christianity, so called, is the only religion professed or believed in any of those countries or sections of our own named, but it does not

bear the same fruit under all circumstances, by any means. "The conclusion we are forced to draw from these stubborn facts is this: that civlization in a low form has a correspond ingly low conception of Christianity, while civilization in its highest expression seeks and embraces Christianity in its highest manifestation. But Christianity does not determine civilization. The history of na-tions demonstrates the fact that ignorance s a barren soil, in which the Christian virtues will not grow, and the mind and conscience of man cannot be fertilized by forms, creeds or dogmas, upon which the ower civilization has always laid great stress as the ideal of Christianity. It makes vast difference who interprets Christianty and the degree of civilization in which it is planted as to the kind of fruit it will bear. Interpreted according to the teachings of the Catholic Church, from the fourth to the fifteenth century, it bore no better fruit than paganism. Interpreted in the light of modern civilization, with reason and philosophy as its handmaids, I becomes the highest and clearest revelation that God has ever given to man. Thus we see that Christianity is a subjective principle, and not an objective finality.
"Greek philosophy and learning produced

a higher form of civilization under a regous system of monotheism than Mexico. Italy or Spain has developed with their ignorance and Christianity. Give the South he same educational advantages which the North has enjoyed for the past century, and their religion will have a corresponding manifestation of superiority and refinement. Give Ireland the same educational advantages which England enjoys and their conception of Christianity will soon be changed. The power of the priest would soon be destroyed and the palace would take the place of the hovel. Education was forced into Europe at the point of a Moor-ish lance, but on that foundation the civilization of England was built, for, before that. England was a nation of savages. During the dark ages the people had what was called Christianity, but it was power-less to lift the veil of superstition and ignorance in which the people were enveloped, and there was no improvement in religion until the revival of art and educa-

"A tropical flower cannot perpetuate it-self on an iceberg. Only under the same conditions in which the divine mind gave it birth can it be preserved. So with Christianity, per se; it is as powerless as any other religion to create conditions for its highest development. But it has a stronger affinity for the higher civilization than any other religion, becaue it is based on the law of man's being as life has its highest expression in the full fruitage of his intellectual and moral nature. "The law of God is the same in the realm

of mind and spirit as in the material universe. The stunted and deformed manifestations of Christianity seen among half-civilized nations or people is due to the fact that their minds cannot apprehend any higher or broader interpretation of it. Partialism is a selfish interpretation of Christianity, hence it appeals to selfish minds and only as men become unselfish and thoroughly civilized can the larger faith ob-

LUCID TAUNTS THE POLICE.

South West Street Saloon Keeper Put Under Arrest.

Emboldened by the actions of the pro-

prietors of the Tuxedo saloon Saturday night, Michael Lucid, another saloon proprietor, attempted to thwart the police in their efforts to arrest him yesterday. Lucid keeps a saloon at Roe and West streets. Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Schwab and patrolman Balcom were watching the place and decided to enter in the rear of a dozen young fellows who were admitted through the front door. The approach of the officers was anticipated and the proprietor, with the assistance of his guests, determined to keep them out. The door was locked and barred and a half dozen brawny shoulders were utilized as braces against the force brought to bear against the obstruction by the police. For a half hour the opposing forces battled for possession of the interior, but the police were unable to dislodge the enemy. Finally Captain Campbell and Sergeant Hyland came on the scene, and the proprietor was prevailed upon to admit the officers. They entered by the front way, the guests fled by the rear, and only Lucid remained. He was locked up.

Kelly's Fingers Under the Wheels. Timothy Kelly, living at No. 448 East

Georgia street, attempted to alight from a moving passenger train at Washington and Noble streets early yesterday morning. The cars were moving rapidly and Kelly fell

were sometimes subjected to. On his re- Unrivaled bread flours at Van Pelt's.

CREAM MARKET

Unusual Growth of the Business Noticed in Indianapolis.

The Outlook in Building Circles-Introduction of Natural Gas in Manufacturing Terra Cotta.

Probably there is no one feature of busi-

ness which has developed more rapidly in

this city than that of the manufacture of ice cream. There are now four wholesale ice cream manufactories in this city. The first manufactory of this character was established in 1878, and on rather a limited scale. In 1879 another started up, and until two years ago the two had full swing, furnishing families, the druggists and parties. A careful estimate shows that but 5 per cent. of ice cream is now furnished by confectionery and like houses, while up to sixteen years ago the confectioners furnished all the cream for families and parties, the druggists not having then begun to use ice cream in the sale of soda water. The carefully kept figures show that one of the larger of the wholesale houses sold in 1893 45,000 gallons of ice cream and 30,000 pounds of butter. The largest of the ice cream manufacturers states that his books show for the last sixteen years an average increase in business over the year pre-ceding of 16 per cent. The smallest increase in any one year was 1½ per cent, the largest increase in any one year 34 per cent. The winter consumption of ice cream is shown to be twenty times greater than sixteen years ago. On July 4, 1893, this one concern sold 10,800 gallons of ice cream; still the proprietor says he was not half as proud of that day's business as that of July 4, 1878, when he sold forty-five gallons. and it was heralded as a great achievement. One of the best customers of the wholesale ice cream manufacturers is the druggist with his soda fountain. This is shown in the fact that on the big day of the G. A. R. encampment one druggist sold in ice cream soda eighty-one gallons of ice cream, another sixty-six gallons. The statistics quoted above are from but one establishment. There is another which does equally as good a business. There are also two smaller establishments, making the sales of ice cream for the year 1893 fully 135,000 gallons One of the proprietors of the larger of the manufactories says a mistaken idea prevails regarding the profits the business. With the most prudent handling of the business the profits are not large, ice cream at wholesale now being sold at very close profits.

Natural Gas Terra Cotta.

The Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company at Brightwood has just finished piping the kilns for the use of natural gas and have arranged for their supply with the Indianapolis Gas Company, getting connection with the high pressure main direct from the wells at Noblesville. The company will enjoy the distinction of being the only manufacturer of terra cotta in the world using natural gas for fuel, and the members of the company confidently expect a finer product in the way of uniformity of color and texture, being able to control and regulate the heat much better with gas than with coal, as heretofore used. They expect to obtain better results also in the way of reduction of time in burning and in many other ways which may not be apparent at the outset. The works are running full time with a full force of men, and they report several good contracts closed. Among them are store and office building for Senator Palmer at Detroit, Doane Academy at Granville, O., and Kokomo city building.
Steel and terra cotta construction is gaining favor rapidly on, account of its fireproof qualities and the facility it affords for obtaining great strength and high orna-mentation. A solid terra cotta front for the store and office building recently finished for the Wilder estate at Louisville is being very much admired. It is made of

buff ashlar with brown trimmings. An Order from South Africa.

The business of manufacturing surgical instruments and appliances is represented in this city by Wm. H. Armstrong & Co. Their traveling salesmen cover the entire country from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and to the lakes and the Pacific coast. Their business did not escape the depression incident to all kinds of manufacturing during the past year, and their sales were considerably reduced thereby and collections deferred. But they did not discharge their workmen, and, as a result, found themselves with a heavier stock than usual on the first of the year. To get this on the market and enable them to still keep their men at work, their salesmen are now canvassing the trade in the agricultural sections, where the effect of the de pression has not been so much felt as it manufacturing centers, and the result is uite satisfactory. At the present rate their ales will considerably exceed those of last year. One of the results of their exhibit made at the Columbian Exposition was the receipt of an order yesterday from Cape Town, Africa.

The Situation Brightening.

Despite the quiet times with contractors, a visit to the Builders' Exchange will cheer one up a bit. The tenor of the remarks of the members is that the situation is brightening somewhat, and that by April or May a good deal of building will be in progress. The stone and brick workers and the carpenters all have inquiries as to cost of buildings and material. The only brick works now in operation are those that use natural gas. The Marion brick works are turning out 60,000 brick a day, the Sheridan brick works 30,000, the latter not running quite one-half its actual capacity. Not in many years could brick be bought at figures as low as at the present time. The planing mills and floor and sash factories are running part of the time and stocking up with dressed lumber and other finished material to be ready for any improvement that may come.

Industrial Notes.

The Huntington Seed Company has given employment for the last month to twenty young ladies in the folding and directing of 100,000 catalogues for mailing. The payrolls of E. C. Atkins & Co. show that last week they had 352 people employed, about as large a number as at any time in the history of the works.

The cerealine mills last week resumed op-erations and are converting 3,600 bushels of corn into corn products daily. This class of business is reported to be improving. The catalogue of water, steam and nat-ural-gas specialties just issued by the Mc-Elwaine-Richards Company is complete in every detail, and will be of special value

John Pierson, contractor, will on Wednesday begin excavating for the walls of the manual training school building. He has sublet the contract for the stone foundation and has purchased 2,500,000 brick. The wholesale harness manufacturers re-

port trade improving. One establishment, which usually employs 125 people, has ninety at work, the other, which usually employs 100 people, about eighty at work. The official figures show that in 1893 the Indianapolis flouring mills turned out 670,-106 barrels of flour, against 639,743 barrels in 1892. Of the number turned out in 1893, 433,755 barrels were shipped, mostly for ex-

The Parry Manufacturing Company is getting up to its old standard in number of employes, the pay rolls on Saturday showing 586 people at work. The traveling salesmen are doing good work and collections have greatly improved.

Eli Lilly, president of the Lilly pharmaceutical works, states that they are employing a larger number of people than ever before, and their sales for January were largely in excess of January, 1893. The business of this month is equally good. Blair & Baker have completed the additions to their stables, and this week begin their semi-monthly sales, a new business for Indianapolis. Fifteen or twenty large horse buyers from the East have written that they will be here and help to make the undertaking a success.

Hetherington & Berner are putting in a line of pneumatic riveting machinery to be used in their department for structural iron work. The addition of these machines to their plant will make it, while not so large as some others, one of the most completely equipped in the country.

Business with the chair works is improving. The Indianapolis Chair Company, which usually works four hundred men, now has 250 at work. The Central Chair Company, which usually gives employment to 120 men, has about fifty at work. In both cases the companies are working but eight hours of the day.

The Laycock Manufacturing Company is employing 132 men, women and boys and turning out more goods than ever before. By a novel method the works have been kept busy all winter. In December the offering to cut the price of any one article the works manufacture in two and furnish the article at such price. Children's feld-

ing cribs were the most sought for, and with this has come orders for cots, spring beds and others articles the works manu-

A few months ago a young druggist of this city prepared a cough drop which he thought had great merit, and he induced a few men of means to back him financially in beginning its manufacture and placing it before the public under the name of the Star Cough Drop, and from this little beginning the sales are reaching thousands of pounds a month and giving employment to a considerable number of people.

H. B. Smith, general manager of the Indianapolis distributing house of the Oliver Chilled-plow Company, which handles annually in this house 150 to 160 carloads of plows, states that their business was much of a surprise in January, the orders exceeding those of January, 1893. He attributes it to the mildness of the weather in the territory which is supplied from this distributing house. Mr. Smith thinks the Oliver Chilled-plow Company has a record which cannot be surpassed by any manufacturing establishment in the country. The works give employment to nearly 1,200 men, and during the depressed times there has been no reduction in wages, no reduc-tion in the hours of work nor in the number of employes.

AMUSEMENTS.

One of the most romantic stories told by the Princess Scheherezade to her lord and master, the Sultan Schabriah, and recorded in that storehouse of Eastern legend, The Arabian Nights Tales, is that of Sinbad. the Sailor. An elaborate stage version of this tale will be presented by the American Extravanganza Company at English's Opera House next Thursday night. The nautical atmosphere of this story, the romantic nature of its incidents and its Oriental environment make it possible to surround the dramatization of it with every embellishment of a scenic and spectacular order. The seaport town of Balsora, the deck of a pirate ship, a realistic storm and wreck, a cannibal island, the Valley of Diamonds, and Eastern palace, and a tropical jungle provide variety enough and material without limit for the brush of the scenic artist, the ingenuity of the costumer, the imagination of the librettist and the genius of the musician to furnish an entertainment rich in pictures, color, fun and inclody. Every advantage, it is said, has been taken of these opportunities, and Sinbad, when the curtain rolls up on it on Thursday night, may be expected to surpass anything in the spectacular line that has been here for years. The sale of seats will commence

Lincoln C. Carter's play, Mail," that will begin a half-week's engagement at the Park Theater this afternoon, is, in many respects, the best one of the numerous railroad dramas on account of its novel and well-arranged effects. In one act a freight train of sixteen cars and a caboose, lighted and full of people, rumbles across the stage in the most realistic manner, the engine carrying an engineer and

The Grand will be closed to-night, but to-morrow and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday afternoon Blind Tom, the musical phenomenon, will give piano recitals in that house. A change will be made in the programme at each entertainment. A schedule of low prices will prevail during The first performance here of William Haworth's melodrama, "A Flag of Truce," will be given at English's Opera House to-

night by one of Walter Sanford's best companies. "A Flag of Truce" is a romantic play with a number of novel and original sensational features, an entertaining love story and a pleasing comedy element. Maico's City Club Spectacular Farcecomedy Company will commence a week's engagement at the Empire, opening with a matinee to-day. This is among the strongest attractions that Manager Fennessy has brought to the Empire. Two bright new burlesques will be introduced, "The City Club at Midnight" and "A Tempting Town." The specialty performers are all high salaried and well known here, and are as follows: Lew Hawkins, Fannie Everett, Harry Bryant, Ruby Marion, Lowry and Hanly, Carrie Fulton and John and Edna Vidocq. Between each act in the olio will be introduced Morot's living representations of a Spanish bull fight. This company carries all its own scenery and an unusual number of pretty ladies.

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